

The Camden Daily Journal.

VOL. 1

CAMDEN, S. C., FRIDAY, OCT. 28, 1864.

NO. 102

By D. D. HOCOTT.

CAMDEN DAILY JOURNAL.

FRIDAY MORNING OCT. 28.

Terms of Subscription.
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TO—ANYBODY.

I was sitting, dear Annie, alone last night,
Looking out on the sky,
Where the stars were twinkling, laughing and bright,
And the light clouds drifted by;
And a sadness soft o'er my spirit stole,
Subduing sense and will,
For I thought of scenes in the outside world,
So hushed and still!
I dreamed of a home where peace and love,
Their constant vigils keep—
Where purity, like a mantle, wraps
A gentle one in sleep.
And I thought that ere her eyes were closed,
A prayer to the God of love,
Warm from her heart, for an absent one,
Went up Above!
And I thought that when the morning sun
Gilded the Eastern skies,
His beams were not more bright than those
That dwelt within her eyes;
And I thought those eyes a gladness shed
O'er every face they met,
As through the dew of love they beamed—
I see them yet!
Dear Annie! 'twas thy home I saw—
Thy gentle self who slept;
'Twas o'er thy slumber peace and love
Their ceaseless vigils kept;
And 'twas thy heart that breathed the prayer,
Before you took your nap.
By George! I wish I only knew
'Twas for this chap!

ASA HARTZ.

JOHNSON'S ISLAND—Ohio.

Permanent Exempt Men from Disability.

Adjutant Gen. Cooper has issued the annexed order in regard to men who have heretofore been permanently exempt from disability:

Generals commanding Reserves in the several States will, without delay, select and send officers, one to each Congressional District, empowered to summon, and after inspection, forward to the camps of instruction, all persons holding certificates of permanent disability, and such persons assigned to light duty, as in his judgment appear likely to be adjudged qualified for active service. All such as may, upon examination, be pronounced by select Medical Boards so qualified, will be assigned to duty in the field.

The inspectors of conscription may be charged with this additional duty in the absence of other suitable officers.

Paragraph I, General Orders No. 77 (current series,) is amended by the insertion of "in the service of the Government" between the words "employed" and "as artisans," &c.

The details of such men, called out by General Order No. 77, (current series) as are found by the proper Medical Boards to be unfit for field service, may be received, and similar details may be granted to light duty men not heretofore detailed, at the discretion of the Generals of Reserves.

FORREST, THE PARTIZAN LEADER.—A Yankee officer was asked by a lady of Oxford, Miss., why General Grierson with his largely superior numbers of cavalry did not attack General Forrest. He said, "Madam, our entire force of seven thousand cavalry, would not fight one of Forrest's brigades unless our infantry was there to support them. No one of our brigades would fight one of his regiments, no regiment a company, and no company would charge a pair of Forrest's old boots if they were lying the road."

Gen. EARLY, in eloquent and lengthy address to the troops under his command, at it is their recent defeat to the disgraceful propensity to plunder and panic, and appeals to them to stand by their colors, in future, at all hazards, and retrieve their reputation.

A Day of Fasting and Prayer.—The President has issued a proclamation, appointing the 16th of November as a day to be specially devoted to the worship of Almighty God. He invokes the people of the Confederate States to assemble on that day in their respective places of public worship, and to unite in prayer to their Heavenly Father for deliverance and peace.

The Charleston Courier is advised "that an effort is being made which will have a tendency to materially reduce the present prices of blockade goods. The matter is in the hands of the leading men and officers of the various companies and now under consideration. There is therefore, to our citizens an agreeable prospect of a large tumble down in prices."

This is a gratifying assurance, which we hope will not fail of realization. We have long been convinced that blockade running, when the articles were imported and sold at prices beyond the reach of four-fifths of the people, was hurtful instead of beneficial.

THE CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—The inclement state of the weather prevented "The Lone Star Minstrels" from giving their proposed performance on last evening. The weather permitting, it will take place to-night. The actors are composed entirely of colored boys, belonging to our town. It is, to say the least of it, a praise worthy enterprise, and we think it should be encouraged, by every one taking an interest in the welfare of our "Wayside Hospital." We see it stated through the press of Montgomery, Selma, and many other large towns in the Confederacy, where colored amateur minstrels have given concerts for charitable purposes, and have been largely attended by all the best citizens, both male and female. In Selma the net proceeds of a single concert, is advertised as being \$590, for the benefit of the Selma Hospital.

THE SOUTHERN ALMANAC.—We have received from the publisher, GEORGE E. ELPORD, Esq. of Greenville, a copy of the "Southern Almanac" for 1865. We congratulate our friend in the entire success of his publication. It is a great desideratum—an indispensable appendage to every household. The typography is good, the print clear and the form easy and comprehensive. We presume Mr. YOUNG or Mr. PROCTOR will shortly be able to supply the people of our district.

Devastation in the Valley

Sheridan seems to have fully and thoroughly executed the orders of his master, (Grant,) to destroy everything, and "make the Valley one barren waste." A correspondent of the Richmond Examiner, writing from Early's command, says:

What Afilla and his vandals perpetrated in the beautiful plains of Italy have been re-enacted here by Sheridan and his minions. From Mt. Sydney, ten miles East of Staunton, to Leetown, ten miles from Harper's Ferry, a distance of about one hundred miles, it seems to have been literally blasted by this bosom of destruction in human form. Not a mill is known to be left unburned. Every barn has been laid in ashes. Every wheat stack, every bushel of wheat and every hay-rick has been

Resaca is 82 miles Northwest of Atlanta; Dalton is 18 miles in the same direction from Resaca, and Tunnel Hill is 7 miles from Dalton. From Tunnel Hill to Chattanooga the distance is 31 miles. The whole distance from Atlanta to Chattanooga, by the rail road, upon which all the above named places are located, being 138 miles.

A lad who had lately gone to service having had salad served up every day for a week, ran away, "because," said he, "they made me eat grass in the summer, and I was afraid they'd make me eat hay in the winter, so I was off."

The New York Herald pitches into the World for its "mean, sneaking and utterly disgraceful charges and insinuations against the present amiable, exemplary and esteemed lady of the White House."

"Practical Retaliation"—One Hundred and Twenty seven Confederate Prisoners sent to Dutch Gap.

The Herald's correspondent from Butler's army furnishes the following details of the brutal proceeding of Beas Butler, in placing a large number of captive Confederate officers to work at Dutch Gap, exposed to the fire of our guns. We have reason to believe that retaliatory measures are now in progress, and though it is a poor consolation, the unfortunate Confederates at Dutch Gap may rest assured that for every life or limb lost among them, perhaps double the number of Yankee officers, put to work in a similar position, will suffer simultaneously to the same extent. The following is the Herald's account.

The spirit of the official documents which constituted the main feature of my last despatch dated the 12th inst., in relation to Union retaliation touching the unwarlike treatment by the public enemy of Union negro soldiers taken in arms, was promptly, fully and interestingly illustrated to day, in the transfer of one hundred and twenty seven rebel prisoners of war to the Dutch Gap canal, there to be placed under fire of their friends, who man and serve the Howlett House battery and the several enfilading works of the rebels in that vicinity. When brought before the Provost Marshal and informed of their destination, a settled gloom came over the misguided rebels. To be marched beneath a literal rain of death was to them anything but agreeable.

THE CONDUCT OF THE REBEL PRISONER.

Shortly after twelve o'clock the Commanding General caused the rebel prisoners to be informed by Lieutenant John L. Davenport, Aid-de-Camp and Provost Marshal at the Headquarters of the Army of the James of their destination, and the nature of and accompaniments to their future work. A hush they came to realize that they were to be immediately and henceforth constantly subjected to continuous fire of the enemy's heaviest guns, their faces began to blanch and their bodies to quail with fear. They at once set about devising plans by which they could avoid this unpleasant but unending decree. Nearly all of them, in this moment of desperation, determined to take the oath of allegiance to the Union, and signified to Major General Butler all of a sudden their desire to renew their reality to the Stars and Stripes they had so ungraciously assaulted for three long years, and whose folds but a day or two previous they had refused to again range themselves beneath, when captured in arms on the field of battle. This eleventh hour repentance did not avail them with the General, and were forced to go under a guard of negro soldiers to the doomed spot.

PLEASANT TO "REFUGEES."—Readers will remember that Sherman, as he advanced towards Atlanta, came upon a cotton factory where four hundred young Georgian women and girls were employed; and that, deciding cotton weaving in Georgia to be contraband of war, he sent the whole four hundred to the North. Louisville papers, soon after this occurrence, announced that there were in that city and Nashville one thousand five hundred banished women and children in a destitute condition. Of course, the cotton weavers and other helpless banished women were to be supported somehow, but the Yankees are not the sort of people to support any one in idleness, except (for the present) runaway negroes. So, in Louisville, these women—the sisters, wives, daughters, of Confederate soldiers—"were advertised to be hired as servants, to take the place of the large number of negroes liberated by the military authorities, and which liberated negroes, says the Louisville paper, "are now gathered in large camps throughout Kentucky, where they are fed in idleness and viciousness at the expense of the loyal tax payers." The following notice was also published by the authorities:

"Notice.—amilies residing in the city or country, wishing seamstresses or servants, can be suited by applying at the refugee quarters, on Broadway, between Ninth and Tenth. This is sanctioned by Captain Jones, Provost Marshal."

SNOW.—A snow, three inches deep, fell at Wytheville, Va., on the night of the 8th instant.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to the Act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THIRAS, JR., in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 27.—The enemy is reported moving in heavy force with infantry, artillery and cavalry, on our extreme right this morning, and heavy skirmishing going on since sunrise, seven miles below here, between the Weldon and South Side Railroad.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 27.—The enemy, with heavy force of infantry, artillery and cavalry, with three corps, 2d, 5th and 9th, moved this morning by detour on our extreme right, driving in our cavalry and occupying Boydon Plantation, near Burgess' Mills, seven miles below here. Our forces were disposed to meet them, and considerable fighting ensued. The enemy at night still hold the plank road, and we have captured about sixty prisoners from the 2nd corps. This movement places the enemy further from the South Side Railroad than they were before. The fighting not ended yet.

FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, Oct. 27.—A flag of truce boat arrived here yesterday. Gen. Page and a large number of Fort Morgan prisoners are awaiting exchange. New Orleans papers of the 17th announce the arrival of a large number of Federal prisoners at the mouth of Red River. The Federals are strongly fortifying Morganza—Admiral Porter has gone north to take command of the Pacific squadron. Farragut believed to be still at Mobile.

"Why does the operation of hanging kill a man?" inquired Dr. Whatley. A physiologist replied, "Because inspiration is checked, circulation stopped, and blood suffuses and congests the brain." "Bosh," replied his grace, "it is because the rope is not long enough to let his feet touch the ground."

GRAND CONCERT.

THE "LONE STAR MINSTRELS" WILL GIVE their first entertainment at the TEMPERANCE HALL this evening, for the benefit of the "LADIES HOSPITAL."

PART FIRST.

Opening Chorus.
1st. Song—Little more Cider.
2d. " Fredericksburg.
3d. " Poor Old Jeff.

Conclusion 1st Part—Grand Quickstep

PART SECOND

1st. Song—Cucumbers Green.
2d. " Camden Jig.
3d. " The Band of Brothers.
4th. " The Elephant Dick.
5th. " Dance by the Troupe.
6th. Fannie White and her cousin Charles.
7th. Grand Solo

To conclude with a Grand Negro Sermon by brother Bones.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 7 1/2.

Admission \$1; children and servants half price.
October 28

School Notice

THE SUBSIBER PROPOSES TO open a day SCHOOL for boys, if a sufficient number of pupils can be procured.
Terms—\$40 per month.
GODDARD BAILEY.

Oct 22

For Sale.

PINE WOOD FOR SALE: APPLY TO R. B. JOHNSON.
Oct. 24

Certificates for Sale.

A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS IN 4 PER cent Certificates, for sale by
Oct. 24 - 2 MATHESON & Co.